

REDS CALL LAUSANNE CONFERENCE MIXUP

Hold No Good Can Come From It and 'Former Diplomat' Warns Turkey.

ADVISES NO YIELDING

Begs That Fruits of Recent Victory Be Held Against Allied Powers.

RECALLS AID OF RUSSIA

Asserts Kemal Could Not Have Beaten Greeks Without 'Only Friend.'

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Moscow, Oct. 31.—The Bolsheviks regard the Lausanne conference as a mixup from which no good can come. Dealing with it in the *Izvestia* of October 29, "a former diplomat," as he signs himself, writes as follows:

"This is a conference of States for concluding peace between Turkey and the countries at war with her. The States attending are England, France, Italy, which three invite Japan, Greece, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Turkey. If we regard the impending treaty of Lausanne as a peace treaty closing the great war between Turkey and the Entente, in view of the change in the Sevres treaty, then all the States of the Entente should take part in the conference, including Portugal, Brazil, &c. If we regard it as a peace treaty between Turkey and the States now warring with her, why, in that case, is Japan there? And, on the other side, not to speak of Russia, why is Bulgaria not there, Bulgaria which is naturally interested in the changes that will be made in her own frontiers?"

Cite Fable of Oak and Reed.

"But all these surprises pale before the ironical history implied by the composition and scope of the conference. It is like the fable of the oak and the reed, the mighty oak which was overthrown

SULTAN'S ENEMIES ASSERT FLIGHT MEANS HIS END

Continued from First Page.

country. There is no doubt the British hope to exploit him as the aliph of Islam, to sow dissension among the Moslems; and the fact that they selected the battleship *Malaya*, belonging to the Indian navy, to transport him indicates they hope to impose Islamism upon India.

"But these hopes are doomed to disappointment. For a Caliphate of Islam under foreign protection cannot exist. In Constantinople Mohammed VI. has now lost even the few supporters he had left, for he is the first Sultan to fly his country, and on board a British ship, too.

"It constitutes such shameful degradation that no Turk can henceforth feel anything for him but contempt. This intrigue is a boomerang that will have its recoil upon his heirs."

Conducted by Conductor.

These declarations give some idea of the anger and irritation prevailing this morning at Refet Pasha's headquarters in the Sublime Porte. The former Sultan's letter requesting British protection was published to-day. This historic document was transmitted to the British authorities by Selek Bey, conductor of the palace orchestra.

Mohammed left Yildiz Kiosk by the rarely used side entrance, called, appropriately enough, the Malta gate, for he is on his way to that island now. His flight was discovered by the palace officials only at 11 o'clock Friday morning, when his guard was already drawn up in the courtyard and the courtiers were in attendance for the

by the tempest which failed to break the reed. Little Turkey has shown herself stronger than the great imperialist Powers of the world. The Versailles, St. Germaine and Nice treaties overthrew mighty Germany and subjected her to all sorts of humiliations and exactions, but the Sevres treaty alone the Entente could not enforce. Of all the Powers of the central European coalition, the Turkish nation alone has been able to defy the whole Entente and to remain victorious.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that the Turks were not only helped by the valor of their own troops but also by the treaty of friendship and fraternity uniting them to Soviet Russia. Turkey exhibited a will for victory and understood that the strength of oppressed nations consists in close friendship with Soviet Russia. As a result of this the Entente comes at Lausanne to its Canossa, if I may use the expression. Another ironical touch about the Lausanne conference is the fact that it was France, so particular about the Versailles and all the other treaties, which, first of all the Powers of the Entente, made peace with Turkey and practically helped her to tear up the Sevres treaty. And it was England, which had suffered more than anybody else from the painful results of this treaty, that tried till the end—in short, till her collapse—to guard the fundamental elements of this treaty."

consist of the personal guards of the Sultan, of the gendarmes and, in all, of not more than 50,000 men.

"But what will be the fate of the Sevres conditions about the Straits? These conditions are that the Dardanelles must always be open for war ships and merchant ships, and that these Straits will be controlled by an international commission appointed by the Entente Powers and having under its direct sovereignty a broad zone of sea-shore on both sides of the Straits and of the Marmara. In case of any danger threatening the freedom of the Straits this commission will be entitled to call the army of occupation maintained by its governments."

"Lloyd George recently told the representatives of the Labor party that it was intended to replace this commission by the League of Nations; but what answer will Turkey make to this attempt to deprive her of all the fruits of victory under the mask of beautiful formulae whose sense is incomprehensible to the Turkish masses? And what will the Lausanne conference do about the old debts of Turkey and about her applications for credits—and we, Bolsheviks, know that creditors are exacting people. For the benefit of Turkey's creditors, the Sevres treaty practically placed the whole economic life of Turkey at the mercy of an international and financial commission. What will that commission do about Article 232, which says that 'the Financial Commission will take all steps which, in its opinion, will help to preserve and increase Turkey's financial resources'?"

"The Sevres treaty consists of 433 articles, and almost every article raises a similarly insoluble problem. How will the conference find its way through this labyrinth?"

"Article 43 of the Sevres treaty says that Russia will share in all the benefits of the treaty when she becomes a member of the League of Nations. Soviet Russia has no desire to do so, and does not want to enjoy the advantages promised to her by the Sevres treaty. Russia's friendship made it possible for Turkey's military leaders to bring to a successful conclusion the field of battle her heroic struggle for liberation from the yoke of European imperialism. If the political leaders of Turkey show the responsibility of around the green conference table and the same firm resolution to maintain friendly relations with her only real friend, Soviet Russia, then Turkey has nothing to fear from the Lausanne conference."

HOW NATIONALISTS REGARD SULTANATE

Would Retain Autocratic Power With Shadow Ruler for Caliph.

DISLIKE CROWN PRINCE

Kemal Regards Abdul Mejid as Too European and Favors Selim.

The following letter from THE NEW YORK HERALD'S correspondent in Constantinople, written in October before the relations between the Angora Nationalists and the Turkish Government in the capital had become so tense, now possesses additional interest in view of the flight of the Sultan on a British warship.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—It was settled long ago at Angora that Mohammed VI., the hapless instrument of the Allies, who sentenced Mustafa Kemal to death as a traitor, would be set aside in the hour of victory. However, the Nationalists do not desire to bring about his abdication until after the peace conference, when their power will be definitely consolidated, because they have some fear that it may lead to internal dissensions.

Deposing a Sultan, no matter how incapable, is a delicate undertaking on account of his position as Caliph and head of the Moslem Church. Even the Young Turks when they overthrew Abdul Hamid left the responsibility of notifying him of his deposition to the Jews of their party. Though atheists themselves they were forced to reckon with the religious sentiments of the Turkish people.

The Nationalists, of course, have no

such suicidal intention as the reestablishment of the autocratic power of the Sultan. They intend to exercise that power themselves. Refet Pasha, the new Governor of Thrace, with whom your correspondent discussed this question recently, explained their position with absolute frankness, saying: "The future Sultan will be first of all Caliph and as such he will be invested with all the authority accruing to the head of our church in religious matters. Politically, as Sultan, his role will be merely decorative, and the real power of government will be exercised by the National Assembly through the responsible ministers it appoints."

The fact that the future Sultan is condemned to political impotence by the Nationalists is somewhat difficult to reconcile with the prevailing opinion that the Crown Prince Abdul Mejid will accede to the throne when it is vacated by the aged bridegroom of Yildiz. Statesman, soldier, painter, poet and musician, Abdul Mejid is said to combine with these accomplishments, reminiscent of William II., many of the former Kaiser's autocratic characteristics. Those who know him predict that if the Nationalists should make him Sultan they may live to regret it.

Prince Selim Favored.

As a matter of fact it seems that Mustafa Kemal and his friends regard Abdul Mejid as being "too European" and that they now favor placing Prince Selim, the eldest son of Abdul Hamid and nephew of Mohammed VI., on the throne. Selim is 42 years old; he is described as a good soldier and nothing else. In any case, there is no lack of eligible candidates, as there are at present extant in Turkey fifty imperial princes, whose upkeep costs the State more than the entire Ministry for Foreign Affairs with all its officials.

Whether the Turkish people, whose national pride and historic memories have been mightily aroused by recent events, will be enthusiastic over a phantom Sultan dominated by the National Assembly is open to doubt. East is East, and West is West, and the Oriental dearly loves a despot. Sultans are not crowned; they gird on the sword of the Prophet and that is kept in the mosque at Eyub, and this martial ceremony corresponds to the Western coronation. That Mohammed's sword should be worn by a prince chosen, not for his strength, but for his weakness

and docility, is almost a sacrilege in the eyes of the Turkish peasant. And did not a young Turkish lady, closely related to the hero of the hour, Mustafa Kemal, regretfully confide to THE NEW YORK HERALD'S correspondent her conviction that Abdul Hamid, whom the West has condemned as a bloodthirsty tyrant, was the greatest Sultan of modern times?

BRITAIN MAY TRANSFER CALIPHATE TO EGYPT

Paris Thinks Mohammed May There Direct Moslems.

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Paris, Nov. 18.

Sultan Mohammed VI. by his flight to Malta is arousing conjectures as to

his intention in seeking a British protectorate, and it is thought probable here that Downing Street has found a new method for winning back favor in Egypt by the ultimate proposal that Mohammed establish the seat of the Caliphate either in Cairo or Alexandria.

There is a historical precedent for a Sultan directing the Moslem world from another country, thus seeming to support the suggestion, and the great Mohammedan population in Egypt is expected to seize eagerly the opportunity of honoring their religious master.

It is reported that King Hussein of the Hedjaz has invited Mohammed to take refuge in Mecca, but it is thought unlikely that he will accept, as Turkish ambitions already are wandering to Mesopotamia and dream of a great world empire reaching out to include eventually the Hedjaz as well as Iraq.

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